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\$104 Billion in Receipts for Firms Owned by Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives

Firms and Receipts at a Glance: 1992

Number and receipts of firms owned by Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives: 1992

Group	Firms (No.)	Receipts (\$Mils.)
Total	705,672	\$104,100
Asians & Pacific Islanders (API)	603,439	96,048
Asian Indian	93,340	19,284
Chinese	153,096	30,189
Japanese	68,675	12,597
Korean	104,918	16,170
Vietnamese	59,674	4,313
Filipino	67,625	4,781
Hawaiian	11,587	1,058
Other API	44,524	7,656
American Indians & Alaska Natives	102,234	8,053
American Indian	95,003	7,415
Aleut	2,738	222
Eskimo	4,493	416

Note: Do not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives, Series MB92-3.

Data in print and online

In 1992, the Nation had an estimated 705,672 firms owned by Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. These firms took in \$104 billion in receipts, according to the 1992 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives, Series MB92-3.

The report shows industry statistics for the total of these groups. It also has statistics for States and for metro areas, counties, and places with 100 or more firms owned by these groups. One special feature: the report shows firms grouped by receipts size.

Users should note that, as a result of the way the survey was conducted, the detailed tables cover 86 percent of these firms (606,438). Direct your questions to the contacts listed at the end of this article.

The 1992 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives is available for \$12.50 from Customer

Top 10 Cities

Number and receipts of firms owned by Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives: 1992

Ranked by number of firms

	Firms (No.)	Receipts (\$Thous.)
New York	46,456	\$6,762,552
Los Angeles	33,607	6,434,213
Honolulu	18,706	3,303,054
San Francisco	14,972	2,571,756
San Jose	10,338	1,149,620
Houston	10,181	1,877,129
Chicago	8,027	1,559,338
San Diego	7,164	926,572
Seattle	4,139	962,464
Oakland	3,719	470,170

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives, Series MB92-3.

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Uncle Sam As Customer

Despite cuts in the defense budget, the Department of Defense (DOD) received \$114.3 billion in shipments from U.S. manufacturers in 1992, according to a recent Census Bureau report, *1992 Census of Manufactures, Manufacturers' Shipments to Federal Government Agencies*, Series MC92-S-3.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) received shipments of \$6.8 billion. Guided missiles and space vehicles, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 3761, and guided missile and space vehicle propulsion units and propulsion unit parts, SIC 3764, accounted for about half of the shipments to NASA.

Twenty industries shipped more than \$1.0 billion of their products to the Federal Government led by SIC

3812, search and navigation equipment, at \$26.2 billion and SIC 3721, aircraft, at \$23.0 billion.

The report has industry statistics on total employees, employees involved in shipments to the Federal Government, value added in manufacture, prime contracts, subcontracts, and shipments to Defense, Energy, and NASA.

The report is available for \$10 from Customer Services at Census (see box, right) or via the Web (www.census.gov). Click on "Subjects A-Z," "Manufacturing," "Manufacturers' Shipments to Federal Agencies," "View," and "Document."

For more information, contact Gloria Cable, Manufacturing and Construction Division (301-457-4814).

Coming in October!

1995 Statistical Abstract!

— More details next month.

Questions or Orders

• Press inquiries

Public Information Office
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-0900
Phone: 301-457-3030
Fax: 301-457-3670

• Orders: CD-ROM's, computer tapes, etc.

Customer Services
U.S. Census Bureau
Mail orders:
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• Orders as specified

Data Preparation Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Jeffersonville, IN 47132
Phone: 812-288-3192 (Maps)
Phone: 812-288-3917 (Publications)

• Orders: reports

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
Phone: 202-512-1800
Fax: 202-512-2250

Census and You

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Note: All brand names are the trademarks and registered trademarks of their manufacturers.

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TDD	404-730-3964
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TDD	313-259-5169
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TDD	913-551-5839
Los Angeles	818-904-6339
TDD	818-904-6249
New York	212-264-4730
TDD	212-264-3863
Philadelphia	215-597-8313
TDD	215-597-8864
Seattle	206-728-5314
TDD	206-728-5321

Nothing Could Be Finer

Manufacturing statistics for each State

According to the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), North Carolina is a rising industrial powerhouse, showing for the most part steady growth over the past 20 years.

Its 861,500 manufacturing employees make it eighth in the Nation behind California (1,876,000), Ohio (1,048,200), New York (1,005,700), Texas (993,300), Illinois (985,500), Michigan (936,600), and Pennsylvania (923,100). North Carolina is our tenth largest in population (July 1, 1994).

In the table right, we show a portrait of industry in North Carolina; the ASM report also has detail for three-digit SIC's so we could make the portrait even more detailed.

North Carolina has 22 percent of its industrial employment concentrated in textile mills, especially in knitting mills (SIC 225). (Knitting mills are establishments engaged primarily in the knitting, dyeing, or finishing of various knit products; i.e., hosiery, outerware, underwear, etc.)

North Carolina leads the United States in textile mill workers, having over 30 percent of the Nation's total. It is the hub of the textile industry, surrounded by the Nation's other leading employers in this industry: Georgia (98.2 thousand employees), South Carolina (82.2), Virginia (28.3), Tennessee (19.7), and Kentucky (9.6).

Together, North Carolina and these States have 68 percent of the Nation's textile mill workers.

North Carolina's Diverse Industry Base

Number and percent of workers by industry (SIC in parentheses): 1994

	North Carolina		United States	
	Number (Thous.)	Percent	Number (Thous.)	Percent
Total	861.5	100.0	18,343.9	100.0
Food and kindred products (20)	53.6	6.2	1,511.5	8.2
Tobacco (21)	13.3	1.5	34.4	0.2
Textile mill products (22)	188.6	21.9	624.4	3.4
Apparel & other textile products (23)	63.9	7.4	952.5	5.2
Lumber & wood products (24)	43.6	5.1	718.5	3.9
Furniture fixtures (25)	77.8	9.0	495.7	2.7
Paper & paper products (26)	22.7	2.6	621.4	3.4
Printing & publishing (27)	30.0	3.5	1,501.7	8.2
Chemicals & allied products (28)	40.3	4.7	824.0	4.5
Petroleum & coal products (29)	(¹)	—	112.2	0.6
Rubber & misc. plastics products (30)	43.3	5.0	972.3	5.3
Leather & leather products (31)	3.4	0.4	92.3	0.5
Stone, clay, & glass products (32)	19.7	2.3	484.7	2.6
Primary metal industries (33)	13.4	1.6	663.6	3.6
Fabricated metal products (34)	30.5	3.5	1,407.1	7.7
Industrial machinery & equipment (35)	65.2	7.6	1,826.9	10.0
Electronic & other electric equipment (36)	56.1	6.5	1,469.8	8.0
Transportation equipment (37)	26.7	3.1	1,553.9	8.5
Instruments related products (38)	14.3	1.7	829.6	4.5
Misc. manufacturing (39)	5.3	0.6	383.0	2.1
Auxiliaries*	49.2	5.7	1,264.6	6.9

— Represents zero. *Auxiliaries refer to units serving the manufacturing establishments of a company rather than the general public if these units were at different locations from the establishment served or if they served more than one establishment. Includes administrative offices, storage warehouses, power plants, research labs, garages, repair shops, etc.

¹ Less than 950 employees.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1994 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics, Series M94(AS)-3.

The ASM report, *Geographic Area Statistics*, has statistics on the industries in each State, along with breakdowns for employment, production workers, value added, cost of materials, new capital expenditures, and more. This information lets you profile and compare States.

The 1994 Annual Survey of Manufactures, *Geographic Area Statistics*

can be purchased for \$10 from Customer Services at Census (see page 2) or accessed via our Web site (www.census.gov/). Select "Market Place," and "Subscription Service."

For more information about the statistics in the report, contact William Visnansky, Manufacturing and Construction Statistics Division (301-457-4769).

County Business Patterns – Get the Local Angle

Which industries drive the economy of your State or county? How large are the establishments that employ the most workers? Small firms that employ a handful or huge plants that support a substantial portion of your area's workforce?

The Census Bureau's 1994 *County Business Patterns* tells you – and now the answers are easier to find than ever.

County Business Patterns is an annual series of separate reports for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the United States as a whole. Each State report has

State- and county-level mid-March employment, first quarter and annual payrolls, and total number of establishments by employment-size class.

These reports have been published annually since 1964 (periodically before that).

They focus on most aspects of business – manufacturing, agricultural services, retail trade, services, real estate, construction, and so forth. The series cuts across all economic sectors.

To call them just “reports” is a bit of a misnomer; print is just one of the ways the Census Bureau brings these data to you.

Right now, for example, almost all the reports are accessible in cyberspace at our Web site (www.census.gov/). You can click on “Market Place” and our “Subscription Service” and get the reports in .pdf format – exact images of the actual printed reports that are just beginning to come out.

Very soon these data also will be available on computer tape, floppy diskette, and compact disc.

CD-ROM is an especially useful option to consider because the disc has all the data found on the computer tape (more than the printed reports) but is cheaper than the tape. The disc also has data for 1993 and 1994; the tape, only for 1994.

Finally, for the first time, the disc comes with easy-to-install *Windows* software. Of course, hardcore *DOS* users still have our trusty *GO* software to rely on. (Just type “Go” and a series of menus leads you to the data.)

For more information about upcoming data products, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100) or check the “Market Place” at our Web site.

While you're visiting our site, try our “Access Tools” section, specifically our “DataMap,” which gives you State and county profiles based on these data.

ZIP Business Patterns?

That's right. We're now releasing similar statistics for ZIP Codes. The data will be on CD-ROM and will sell for \$90. More in a future issue!

Many Roads Lead to County Business Patterns

Media	Features	Ordering
Reports	One report for each State, DC, Puerto Rico, and the United States. Reports with 1994 data due in October.	Available from GPO. Call Customer Services at Census for prices and stock numbers or check our Web site.
CD-ROM	Disc has both DOS and Windows formats. Files in dBase format. Includes GO and EXTRACT software for easy access. Data for 1993 and 1994. More data than reports. Similar disc for ZIP Codes. Both county and ZIP disc due in October.	County disc: \$150. ZIP disc: \$90. From Customer Services at Census.
Computer tape	6,250 bpi. EBCDIC or ASCII. More data than reports. No software included. File with 1994 data due in October.	Customer Services at Census. No price yet.
Diskettes	ASCII format. Data for States and county at two-digit SIC level. Data for United States at the four-digit level. No software. Disks with 1994 data due in October.	\$78 for three high density diskettes from Customer Services.
World Wide Web	.Pdf versions of 1994 printed reports cited above. Available now! Also: State and county profiles available in “DataMap.”	www.census.gov/ . Look under “Market Place” and “Subscription Service.” Look under “Access Tools” for “DataMap.”

GPO – U.S. Government Printing Office. SIC – Standard Industrial Classification.

Housing and Your Neighborhood

American Housing Survey statistics for selected metro areas.

Housing analysts turn to the Census Bureau for data on housing quality – on topics such as heating equipment breakdowns, basement and roof water leakage, or residents’ comments on neighborhood conditions such as street noise, crime, trash, and litter.

They can get this information – and much, much more – in the American Housing Survey (AHS) that Census conducts for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The table lists the 1993 and 1994 metro areas for which data are available.

Many Options for Users

The AHS gives analysts many options from which to choose. They can get national data every 2 years (1993 is the latest; 1995 is expected this fall). They can get data for 47 selected metropolitan statistical areas (MSA’s), a few each year. The areas differ from year to year (see list).

The AHS provides statistics via the Web, in print, and on CD-ROM and computer tape. The CD-ROM and the computer tape versions have microdata – the actual household records with all identifying information removed to protect the confidentiality of the data.

Census recently released the 1994 data for eight MSA’s. Probably the easiest way to access the data is via our Web site. All AHS reports published since January 1996 are available through our subscription service (www.census.gov/prod/www/). To go in through our home page (www.census.gov/), click on “Market Place,”

Metro Areas Covered in the American Housing Survey

Housing data for MSA’s are available in print, on tape and disc, and via the Web

1994

Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA

Buffalo, NY

Dallas, TX

Fort Worth-Arlington, TX

Milwaukee, WI

Phoenix, AZ

Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

San Diego, CA

1993

Boston, MA-NH

Detroit, MI

Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN

San Francisco-Oakland, CA

San Jose, CA

Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL

Washington, DC

MSA’s – metropolitan statistical areas

“Subscription Service,” and “Publication Titles.”

You also can order printed versions of the 1993 and 1994 AHS reports from our Jeffersonville, Indiana, office (see page 2).

For the hardcore analyst, we release microdata on computer tape (\$175) and on CD-ROM (\$150) from Customer Services (301-457-4100). The disc also has statistics accessible through our simple “GO” software included on the disc.

In addition, the 1993 national microdata and statistics are on our Web site: click on “Subjects A-Z” and

on “Housing Statistics,” “American Housing Survey Data,” and both are at your disposal.

Many Topics Covered

We’ve already alluded to the information on respondents’ views of the homes and neighborhoods. Are the streets in repair? Is there a highway nearby? Are people fearful of crime? Turn to the AHS for answers.

You find out, for example, that proportionately more residents of Buffalo (35 percent) rated their neighborhoods a perfect “10” than did folks in Dallas (27 percent).

The AHS gives us more subject detail on the housing inventory than does the decennial census. (The census, of course, is unsurpassed as a source of detail for small areas such as census tracts and block groups.)

The AHS includes data on the year the structure was built, the type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, and property value. Look here for detail on housing costs (e.g., mortgage payment, condo fees, etc.).

Data concerned with housing quality include condition of the walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, information on heating equipment breakdowns, availability of room electrical outlets, and concealed wiring.

More Information

For more information about the American Housing Survey, contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8551).

It's Your Castle!

Young householders, take heart! As you get older, chances are you'll eventually own your own home. In the second quarter of this year, only 19 percent of householders under age 25 owned their own home; 39 percent of those under age 35 owned theirs.

Once you're over 35, however, things look up. In the second quarter, 66 percent of householders age 35 to 44 were owners.

Homeownership continues to improve till you reach age 60. Beginning at age 75, homeownership declines again.

Each quarter the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey keeps the Nation posted on the status of our housing. The results above come from this survey. You can obtain them each quarter in print or via the Internet.

(This information used to be released in a Current Housing Report,

Housing Vacancies and Homeownership, Series H-111, now discontinued.)

To get on the mailing list for the quarterly Housing Vacancy Survey press release, contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8165). This release has statistics on rental and homeowner vacancies for the entire United States and regions. Homeownership rates are shown for the Nation and regions, by householder age, race and Hispanic origin, and family income.

The Web site has all this and more. Access our home page (www.census.gov/) and select "Subjects A-Z." Choose "Homeownership Data."

The Web site has tables previously available only on request – on topics such as vacancy and ownership by units in structure and median asking rent and sales price. One particularly useful table provides annual housing inventory estimates by age and family status for years between 1982 and 1995.

For more information about the statistics, contact Robert Callis or Alan Friedman (301-763-8165).

Need Definitions?

Don't get sick over SIC!

Bogged down in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes? These four-digit codes identify industries and ensure when you say "bakery" and I say "bakery" we're talking about the same thing. They are absolutely essential in using economic statistics from the Federal Government.

Trouble is there are a lot of industries, and the distinctions are often fine. To get a definition, come to our Web site (www.census.gov/).

Go to "Current Economic Indicators" and click on "Lookup Tools" (under "Tools and Tidbits") and "National Statistics."

Once the grid comes up, click on the range of SIC's or industry you're interested in, and you get a full description of the industry and highlights from the 1992 Economic Census. It beats thumbing through the *SIC Manual* – and the definitions are often more detailed. Getting there is simpler than it sounds, so give it a try.

Room to Let

Nationwide, a total of 155,600 apartments were completed in 1995. The median monthly asking rent for these apartments was \$654. Six in ten had swimming pools, and 9 in 10 had air conditioning and dishwashers, according to a Census Bureau report, *Characteristics of Apartments Completed: 1995* (H131/95-A).

This annual report is based on results from the Survey of Market Absorption, which provides data on privately financed, nonsubsidized, unfurnished apartments in buildings with five units or more. The survey is conducted by the Census Bureau for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The report has preliminary data on asking rents, how quickly apartments were rented, and the number of bedrooms, utilities, and other features of the apartments. Data are given for the Nation and the four census regions.

You can get the report in *HTML* or *.pdf* format via our Web site (www.census.gov/). Select "Subjects A-Z," "Housing Statistics," and "Market Absorption of Apartments." Scroll down to "Characteristics of Apartments Completed: 1995."

The *Characteristics* report is part of the quarterly series, *Market Absorption of Apartments*; tables from the latest and past *Market Absorption* reports also are found on our Web site.

For more information or a copy of the printed *Characteristics* report, contact Anne Smoler, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (301-763-8165).

Almost Half of the Nation's Chronic Poor Are Children

Children made up almost half of the chronic poor, says a recent report from the Census Bureau, *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Poverty, 1992-1993, Who Stays Poor? Who Doesn't?* "Chronic" or long-term poverty refers to families living consistently below the poverty line over a 2-year period.

The information came from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SIPP, which surveys approximately 20,000 households monthly, makes it possible to measure movement into and out of poverty and distinguish between short- and long-term poverty.

Children are more likely than adults to remain poor in each month of a 2-year period. The report's author, T.J. Eller, says, "The difference in chronic poverty between children and adults was striking. Eight percent of children versus 3 percent of adults were poor in all 24 months of 1992 and 1993.

About 5 percent of the elderly were poor during the same time period."

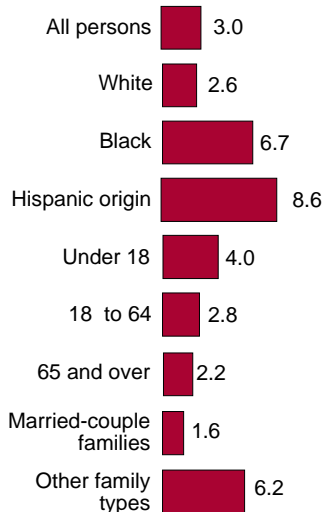
(Poverty status is determined by comparing a family's income to their poverty threshold, which is based on family size, number of children, and age of householder.)

The short report can be obtained free from Customer Services at Census (301-457-4100). It also can be obtained in .pdf format via the Web (www.census.gov/). Select "Subjects A-Z" and "Poverty." The Web site has more detailed tables too.

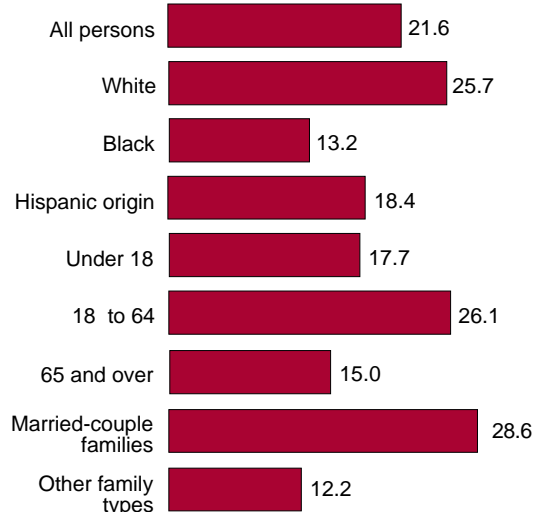
For more information, contact T.J. Eller, Housing and Household Economic Statistics (301-763-8579).

Ins and Outs of Poverty

Percent of nonpoor persons in 1992 who entered poverty in 1993



Percent of poor persons in 1992 who exited poverty in 1993



Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Poverty, 1992-1993, Who Stays Poor? Who Doesn't?*, Series P70-55.

Other "Official Statistics"

When you access the Web site of Turkey's State Institute of Statistics, you can choose your information in English or Turkish. Go to the home page of the Singapore Department of Statistics; a few keystrokes lets you learn that there are more males than females in Singapore and that the population density is 4,612 per square kilometer.

If your interests run more to homegrown data, you might choose to

visit the Web site of the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the National Center for Health Statistics or a State data center.

Wherever your Web journey ends up, it should start at the Census Bureau's site (www.census.gov/). As you know if you've visited us, we tout ourselves as the source of "official statistics" – but we're willing to share the spotlight. Our Web site now has links to numerous other "official" sources: other Federal agencies, foreign statistical agencies and organizations, and State data centers.

America's Monthly Chronicle – The Current Population Survey

Flick on the nightly news or page through today's paper: if you find a story with a statistical slant on Americans – their lives, jobs, income, health, and so forth – chances are good the data came from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Below and on page 9, we list topics covered in files based on this survey.

The CPS is a sure bet for anyone studying the Nation's population, measuring its fluctuations, and anticipating the trends that shape its future.

Some survey questions remain constant month to month; some, year to year. We release, for each month, survey results in microdata on computer tape – guaranteeing the greatest flexibility in studying the results.

Microdata are household and person records – i.e., the responses made to the survey questions – with all identifying information removed to protect confidentiality.

The CPS is sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau as a source of data on employment and other socioeconomic

topics. Since the CPS gathers data from approximately 47,000 households each month, the files allow you to draw upon a substantial database in your own tabulations.

Microdata Files for Each Month

All files include basic data on topics such as age, race, Hispanic origin, family relationship, hours worked, highest grade attended in school, school enrollment for 16-24 year olds, marital status, industry and occupation, veteran status, usual weekly earnings (for one quarter of the sample), and employment status.

The monthly files often contain supplemental information on a host of subjects – income, voting, school enrollment, job displacement, and other subjects – so users can construct detailed profiles of the Nation's population and its subgroups.

The additional topics covered vary from month to month. (The supplements are what we show on pages 8 and 9.)

Geographic Detail

CPS microdata files contain geographic indicators that permit users to prepare tabulations for States and selected metropolitan areas as well as for larger areas.

Use caution in producing estimates for small areas, especially those with populations under 500,000, since they would be subject to relatively large sampling variability.

For more information about the CPS files, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100). When ordering a tape file, specify the language (EBCDIC or ASCII) and the density (6,250 or 1,600 bpi). The March file also is on CD-ROM and unlike the tape files comes with software.

You also can “ferret” out information from the March 1995 CPS via our new Ferret tool accessible through our Web page (www.census.gov/).

For more information about CPS microdata, contact Carmen Campbell, Administrative and Customer Services Division (301-457-1139).

Current Population Survey (CPS) Microdata Files

Survey month	Topic	Years collected	Years available
Jan:	Displaced workers (also see Feb.)	1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992	1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
	Housing tenure/children (also see July)	1972, 1974-77	1972, 1974-77
	Job finding	1973	1973
	Job tenure and occupational mobility	1973, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1991	1973, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1991
	Job training	1983, 1984, 1991	1983, 1984, 1991
	Tobacco use (also see May and Sept.)	1993, 1996	1993
Feb:	Contingent work	1995	1995
	Displaced workers (also see Jan.)	1994, 1996	1994
	Job tenure and occupational mobility)	1996	1996
	Unemployment compensation (also see May, June, Aug., and Nov.)	1990, 1993	1990, 1993
Mar:	After-tax money income	1980-95	1981-86, 1992-95
	CPS/Social Security summary earnings exact match ...	1978	1978
	Demographic data (Annual Demographic File)	1968-96	1968-96

Survey month	Topic	Years collected	Years available
Mar.	Telephone availability (also see July and Nov.)	1984-96	1984-96
(Cont.)	Value of noncash benefits	1980-95	1980, 1982-86, 1992-95
Apr:	Child support and alimony (March/April match)	1979, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996	1979, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
	Employee benefits (also see May)	1993	1993
	Food security (sufficiency)	1995	1995
	Food stamp participation (also see Aug. and Dec.)	1975-77	1975-77
	Immigration (also see June and Nov.)	1983	1983
	Immigration (April/March/June match)	1983	1983
	Swine flu immunization	1977	—
	Veterans	1985	1985
	Volunteer work	1974	1974
May:	Adult education	1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1984	1978, 1981, 1984
	Employee benefits (also see April)	1988	1988
	Job search of the employed	1977	1977
	Job search of the unemployed	1976	1976
	Multiple job holding and premium pay	1969-81, 1985, 1989, 1991	1969-81, 1985, 1989, 1991
	Pension/retirement coverage (May/March/June match)	1979, 1983, 1988	1979, 1983, 1988
	Post-secondary school enrollment (also see Oct.)	1974	1974
	Private household workers	1971	1971
	Race and ethnicity	1995	1995
	Shift work/flexitime	1980, 1981, 1985, 1989, 1991	1980, 1981, 1985, 1989, 1991
	Tobacco use (also see Jan. and Sept.)	1993, 1996	1993
	Unemployment compensation (also see Feb., June, Aug., and Nov.)	1989	1989
	Volunteer workers	1989	1989
June:	Child care (also see Dec.)	1977, 1982	1977, 1982
	Emigration (also see July)	1988, 1991	—
	Fertility and birth expectations	1973-88, 1990, 1992, 1994	1973-77, 1979-88, 1990, 1992, 1994
		1995	1995
	Fertility and birth expectations (June/March match)	1983	1983
	Immigration (also see April and Nov.)	1986, 1988, 1991	1986, 1988, 1991
	Marital history	1985, 1990	1985, 1990
	Marriage and birth history	1971, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995	1975, 1980, 1985, 1990
	Unemployment compensation (also see Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.)	1993	1993
July:	Emigration (also see June)	1987	—
	Housing tenure/children (also see Jan.)	1977, 1978	1977, 1978
	Survey of languages	1975	1975
	Telephone availability (also see March ADF and Nov.)	1984-96	1984-95
Aug:	Food stamp participation (also see April and Dec.)	1977	1977
	Retiree health insurance (also see Sept.)	1988	1988
	School lunch program participants	1977	1977
	Smoking (also see Sept.)	1967-68	1967-68
	Unemployment compensation (see Feb., May, June, and Nov.)	1989, 1993	1989, 1993
	Veterans (see also Sept. and Nov.)	1995	1995
Sept:	Health and pension benefits	1994	1994
	Immunization	1969, 1977-85	1969, 1977-85
	Smoking (also see Aug.)	1985, 1989, 1990, 1992	1985, 1989, 1990
	Tobacco use (also see Jan. and May)	1992, 1995	1992
	Veterans (also see Nov.)	1989, 1991, 1993	1989, 1991, 1993
Oct:	Computer use (also see Nov.)	1994	1994
	Post-secondary school enrollment (also see May)	1973	1973
	Recent college graduates	1971-72	—
	School enrollment	1968-94	1968-94
Nov:	Computer use (also see Oct.)	1994	1994
	Ethnic background and literacy	1969, 1979, 1989	1969, 1979, 1989
	Immigration/emigration/language (see also April and June)	1989	1989
	Multiple job holding	1970	—
	Private household workers	1974	1974
	Telephone availability (also see March ADF and July)	1983-94	1983-94
	Veterans (also see Aug. and Sept.)	1987	1987
	Voting	Every 2 years since 1968	1972-94 (even years)
	Unemployment compensation (also see Feb., May, June, and Aug.)	1989, 1993	1989, 1993
Dec:	Child care (also see June)	1984	1984
	Farm wage workers	1971-77, 1979-87 (odd years)	1975-87 (odd years)
	Food stamp participation (also see April and Aug.)	1975	1975
	GED reciprocity	1986	—
	Lead paint hazard	1994	1994
	Receipt of pension benefits	1989	1989

— Not released.

Firms Owned by Asians and Others

Continued from page 1

Services (see page 2). It also is accessible via our Web site (www.census.gov/). Click on "Market Place," "Subscription Service," "Member's Entrance," "Publication Titles Listing," and "Enterprise Statistics."

Additional tables are available on the Web. Go to "Subjects A-Z" and click on "Minority-Owned Businesses."

The data also appear in the 1992 *Economic Census CD-ROM II*, to be available for \$150 from Customer Services.

For more information, contact Eddie Salyers or Valerie Strang, Agriculture and Financial Statistics Division (301-763-5726).

By the time you read this, we may have released a summary report for all minority-owned businesses, summarizing information published in earlier reports on firms owned by women, Blacks, and Hispanics, as well as the groups covered in the volume discussed above.

ZIP Code Data!

Next month look for the 1992 *Economic Census CD-ROM – ZIP Code Statistics, 2B*, available for \$150 from Customer Services at Census (301-457-4100). This disc has statistics from the 1992 Census of Manufactures for specific industries. It shows number of establishments for employment size classes (1-4 employees, 5-9, 10-20, and so on). It also includes the retail and services data previously released on Disc 2A (see the March 1996 *Census and You*).

Firms Owned by Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives: 1992

(Includes individual proprietorships, partnerships, and subchapter S corporations. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.)

	API/AIAN firms (No.)	All U.S. firms (No.)	API/AIAN as a percent of all	API/AIAN sales and receipts (\$Mil.)	All U.S. sales and receipts (\$Mil.)	API/AIAN as a percent of all
All firms	705,672	17,253,143	4.1%	104,100	3,324,200	3.1%
Not allocated						
by State	99,234	(X)	(X)	4,057	(X)	(X)
States – total	606,438	17,253,143	3.5	100,044	3,324,200	3.0
Alabama	1,777	227,119	0.8	315	41,620	0.8
Alaska	3,916	58,898	6.6	379	7,114	5.3
Arizona	5,852	248,337	2.4	943	35,223	2.7
Arkansas	1,214	159,820	0.8	162	23,529	0.7
California	232,672	2,259,327	10.3	37,685	408,481	9.2
Colorado	5,788	323,147	1.8	843	46,763	1.8
Connecticut	3,485	237,705	1.5	783	70,157	1.1
Delaware	809	42,228	1.9	166	9,098	1.8
Dist. of Columbia	1,393	35,344	3.9	323	11,061	2.9
Florida	17,499	1,000,542	1.7	3,372	172,499	2.0
Georgia	8,961	425,118	2.1	1,509	82,009	1.8
Hawaii	38,392	79,050	48.6	4,767	10,724	44.4
Idaho	759	88,712	0.9	103	12,676	0.8
Illinois	21,743	726,974	3.0	5,080	180,500	2.8
Indiana	3,193	364,253	0.9	634	77,462	0.8
Iowa	1,024	206,840	0.5	518	29,896	1.7
Kansas	1,842	191,262	1.0	247	27,524	0.9
Kentucky	1,614	236,525	0.7	304	37,112	0.8
Louisiana	4,826	236,589	2.0	572	34,217	1.7
Maine	483	109,360	0.4	69	14,424	0.5
Maryland	13,697	328,403	4.2	1,584	29,896	5.3
Massachusetts	7,009	442,848	1.6	1,030	27,524	3.7
Michigan	7,409	551,091	1.3	1,263	37,112	3.4
Minnesota	3,168	358,921	0.9	540	34,217	1.6
Mississippi	1,765	135,497	1.3	333	14,424	2.3
Missouri	3,451	348,978	1.0	636	65,303	1.0
Montana	845	76,331	1.1	88	8,820	1.0
Nebraska	670	124,212	0.5	94	20,439	0.5
Nevada	2,769	87,786	3.2	408	19,593	2.1
New Hampshire	666	97,772	0.7	93	16,387	0.6
New Jersey	23,116	517,204	4.5	4,385	141,761	3.1
New Mexico	4,608	107,377	4.3	226	11,751	1.9
New York	63,053	1,159,700	5.4	10,853	327,619	3.3
North Carolina	6,155	439,301	1.4	762	76,188	1.0
North Dakota	385	48,368	0.8	54	6,441	0.8
Ohio	7,146	666,183	1.1	1,384	120,307	1.2
Oklahoma	5,627	246,936	2.3	826	33,457	2.5
Oregon	5,414	238,967	2.3	1,069	38,745	2.8
Pennsylvania	12,053	728,063	1.7	3,083	166,894	1.8
Rhode Island	987	67,641	1.5	114	15,634	0.7
South Carolina	1,877	197,330	1.0	295	29,217	1.0
South Dakota	555	57,084	1.0	114	10,129	1.1
Tennessee	3,026	325,371	0.9	734	59,161	1.2
Texas	38,763	1,256,121	3.1	5,708	229,833	2.5
Utah	1,746	129,202	1.4	180	19,313	0.9
Vermont	274	58,924	0.5	74	8,592	0.9
Virginia	13,752	391,451	3.5	1,754	66,555	2.6
Washington	15,648	372,975	4.2	2,936	67,795	4.3
West Virginia	712	94,912	0.8	136	11,792	1.2
Wisconsin	2,486	300,348	0.8	478	61,368	0.8
Wyoming	362	40,696	0.9	35	7,474	0.5

API/AIAN – Asians and Pacific Islanders/American Indians and Alaska Natives. X – Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1992 *Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives*, Series MB92-3.

U.S. STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Economic Indicators

				Latest data	Unit	Latest month	Previous month	Last year	Percent change from previous month year		
Business						Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board					
Retail:	Sales	Aug	\$Bil.	205.0		204.7		197.0	0.2	4.1	
	Inventory	July	\$Bil.	307.5		304.2		299.6	1.1	2.6	
	Inv./sales ratio	July	Ratio	1.50		1.49		1.53	(X)	(X)	
Consumer installment credit		July	\$Bil.	1,163.7		1,156.0		1,047.5	0.7	11.1	
Merchant wholesalers:	Sales	July	\$Bil.	203.2		198.5		187.6	2.4	8.3	
	Inventory	July	\$Bil.	259.4		259.3		251.2	0.1	3.3	
	Stock/sales ratio	July	Ratio	1.28		1.31		1.34	(X)	(X)	
Construction and Housing						Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Board					
Residential:	Building permits – AR	July	1,000	1,452		1,415		1,358	2.6	6.9	
	Housing starts – AR	July	1,000	1,455		1,474		1,450	-1.3	0.3	
	New home sales – AR	July	1,000	783		726		782	7.9	0.1	
	New home mortgage rate – NSA	July	Pct.	8.01		8.05		7.78	-0.5	3.0	
New construction:	Total expenditures – AR	July									
	Current dollars		\$Bil.	554.7		562.6		545.0	-1.4	1.8	
	Constant (1992) dollars		\$Bil.	481.3		490.8		484.2	-1.9	-0.6	
Manufacturing						Sources: Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board					
Durable goods:	Shipments	July	\$Bil.	168.2		166.9		155.9	0.8	7.9	
	New orders	July	\$Bil.	172.9		170.0		156.1	1.7	10.8	
	Unfilled orders	July	\$Bil.	480.1		475.4		434.2	1.0	10.6	
Total goods:	Shipments	July	\$Bil.	312.7		308.9		293.5	1.2	6.5	
	Inventories	July	\$Bil.	434.5		433.9		412.4	0.2	5.4	
	Inv./ship ratio	July	Ratio	1.39		1.40		1.41	(X)	(X)	
Index of industrial production		July	1987=100	126.2		126.0		121.5	0.2	3.9	
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services						Source: Census Bureau					
Exports of goods and services		June	\$Bil.	69.7		69.9		64.9	-0.3	7.4	
Imports of goods and services		June	\$Bil.	77.8		80.4		75.5	-3.3	3.0	
Trade balance		June	\$Bil.	-8.1		-10.5		-10.6	-23.1	-23.6	
Money Supply, Prices, Interest Rates						Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Treasury					
Money supply (M1)		August	\$Bil.	1,099		1,109		1,144	-0.9	-3.9	
Consumer Price Index – NSA		August	1982-84=100	157.3		157.0		152.9	0.2	2.9	
Producer Price Index ¹		August	1982=100	131.4		131.0		127.8	0.3	2.8	
Prime rate charged by banks ²		August	Pct.	8.25		8.25		8.75	0.0	-5.7	
3-month U.S. T-bill – NSA		August	Pct.	5.09		5.17		5.41	-1.5	-5.9	
Other Principal Indicators						Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis					
Civilian labor force		August	Mil.	133.9		134.2		132.2	-0.2	1.3	
Unemployment rate		August	Rate	5.1		5.4		5.6	-5.6	-8.9	
Index of leading indicators		July	1987=100	103.1		102.9		101.1	0.2	2.0	
Personal income – AR		July	\$Bil.	6,467		6,460		6,130	0.1	5.5	
						Qtr. 2 1996		Qtr.1 1996		Percent change ³	
Chained (1992) dollars:											
Gross domestic product (GDP)			\$Bil.	6,895		6,814		4.82			
Personal consumption expenditures			\$Bil.	4,688		4,649		3.4			
Gross private domestic investment			\$Bil.	1,039		1,012		11.1			

– Represents zero. AR – Annual rate. NSA – Not seasonally adjusted. X – Not applicable. ¹Finished goods. ²As of end of month. ³Annualized rate.

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Commerce Revises Sampling Plans for Census 2000

On September 12, 1996, Dr. Everett Ehrlich, Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, announced a major change in the plans for Census 2000. The announcement came at a session of the Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend.

Dr. Ehrlich stated that the Census Bureau will use response rates at the census tract level – rather than at the county level – to implement nonresponse followup activities, including the use of sampling to complete this phase of the census.

The plan announced in February 1996 used the county as the

geographic unit because counties are traditionally used for controlling many decennial field operations.

The decision to modify the plan came after months of discussion with the public and is based upon recommendations from several advisory panels and other stakeholders.

These comments stressed the need for data for geographic areas, such as census tracts (average population: 4,000), with relatively few people.

By using response rates at the smaller level of geography, the Census Bureau will be able to ensure more uniformity in final response rates.

For more information, contact Deborah Bolton, Decennial Management Division (301-457-3944).

Latest Income and Poverty Statistics!

Look for statistics on income, poverty, and health coverage on our Web site (www.census.gov/). Click on the "News" button for the press release, key tables, and the text of Census official Dan Weinberg's speech. Get the reports from our subscription service under the "Market Place." For information about the printed reports, contact Customer Services (301-457-4100).